

J O R D A N

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|--|---|-----------|
| Economic classification: | Middle Income economy | |
| Oil exporter or importer (net): | Importer | |
| Annual per capita income: | US\$ 1,554 | year 1980 |
| Annual per capita GNP | US\$ 1,420 | year 1980 |
| Average annual growth 1960-80 | 5.7% | |
| Annual inflation rate 1970-80 | 10.9% | |
| Annual inflation rate (current) | 14.6% | |
| Volume of imports | 2.395 billion US\$ | year 1980 |
| Of which food | 15.8% | year 1981 |
| Of which fuels | 17.4% | year 1981 |
| Principal foreign exchange earning export: | Phosphate, potash, fruit, and vegetables | |
| Debt service as % of GNP | 3.9% | year 1980 |
| Debt service as % of exports | 5.4% | year 1980 |
| Population | 3 million | year 1984 |
| Annual population growth | 3.0% | year 1984 |
| Annual Consumption: | | |
| Flour | 500,000 tonnes | year 1983 |

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Crop Situation and Outlook

The growing season in 1983/84 was extremely dry causing the average cereal production to decrease sharply. The estimated production of wheat in 1984 is 100,000 tonnes compared to average wheat production of about 110,613 tonnes.

2. Foreign Exchange Situation

Foreign exchange is sufficiently available in Jordan due to remittances from Jordanians working in other Arab countries and aid flows from the U.S., Europe and the Arab Oil countries. Under the foreign exchange control/import licensing system, priority is given to food and agricultural inputs.

3. Fertilizer Situation

Fertilizers of different kinds depend mainly on imports. In Jordan diammonium phosphate (DAP) (337,000 tonnes) and potassium chloride (280,000 tonnes) were produced during 1983. These two kinds of fertilizers are produced only for export. Fertilizer imports (tonnes) follow:

| <u>Year</u> | <u>Nitrogen</u> | <u>Phosphate</u> | <u>Potash</u> | <u>Others</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1982 | 24,787 | 13,601 | 118 | 5,216 |
| 1983 | - | 9,801 | 348 | 27,906 |

Eighty five percent of the imported material is used in irrigated areas, whereas, just 15% is used in rainfed areas. Reference: Department of Statistics 1983 Annual Report.